No separate data on unemployment in India has been given in the Report. However, the Report has indicated that for the time being South Asia to which India is a part, still has an enormous deficit in decent work; too many people are in vulnerable employment situations and too many are working and still living in poverty. But, there are hopeful signs; people are moving out of agriculture sector to work in more productive sectors; extreme working poverty is decreasing tremendously; unemployment remains at low levels, and, productivity growth is leading to productivity levels that may soon be sufficiently high to yield wages high enough to take people out of US$2 a day working poverty.

and (d) As per the two most recent quinquennial rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSS)) reports on employment and unemployment, unemployment rate on Current Daily Status basis has been estimated at 7.31 % in 1999-2000 (55th round) and 8.28% in 2004-05 (61st round). The employment opportunities were estimated at 33 8.19 million in 1999-2000 (55th round) and 384.91 million in 2004-05 (61st round).

The Eleventh Five Year Plan provides a frame-work to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and more inclusive growth. It aims at making employment generation an integral part of the growth process and devising strategies to accelerate not only growth of employment but also for wages of the poorly paid. The Eleventh Plan document approved by National Development Council has projected that 58 million job opportunities on Current Daily Status are likely to be created during the Eleventh Plan period. Besides, Government of India is implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes in both rural and urban areas to increase employment opportunities. Some of the important ones are-Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP); Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005.

Steps have been initiated to identify and implement systematic reforms in administration of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) so as to facilitate closer interaction with the industry in order to improve quality of training, make the graduates better employable and help them earn decant wages.

Violence in Nandigram

*530. SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

whether Government is taking any step or directing to concerned State Government- to combat the violence in Nandigram;

if so, the details thereof; and

the number of lives lost so far during violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS" (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Central Government has been maintaining a close watch on die situation in Nandigram area in West Bengal since the time the incidents of violence occured in March, 2007. The State Government has been advised, from time to time, to take steps to ease the tension and restore normalcy in the affected areas, besides keeping the Central Government informed about the situation in the area. Further, on the

request of the State Government, the Ministry of Home Affairs also made available 6 coys of CRPF w.e.f. 11.11.2007 to assist the State police in maintaining law and order. At present, 04 Coys (including 01 Manila Coy) of CRPF continue to remain deployed in Nandigram area.

(c) As per the information made available by the Government of West Bengal, 40 persons. including civilians and policemen, lost their lives in the violence in Nandigram.

Supply of drinking water in rural areas

*531. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

whether any proposal for drinking water supply through Sustainable Community-managed Drinking Water Supply for Rural Areas of Backward Tribal Districts was sent to the Central Government; and

if so, the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) In 2006 Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal titled "Sustainable Community-managed Drinking Water Supply Infrastructure for Rural Areas of Backward Tribal Districts of Panchmahal and Dahod in Gujarat State" for possible external aid from Japanese Grant Aid Programme for 2008-09. The Department of Drinking Water Supply recommended this project to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA). DEA intimated that the project was not found suitable for seeking Japan Bank of International Cooperation ODA loan, as the amount of assistance sought was very small.

However, to enable the village community to have drinking water supply scheme of their own choice *inter-alia* which includes tribal community of Panchmahal and Dahod districts, in such cases where community contribution was made under Swajaldhara prior to change in the funding pattern, the Government of India (Gol) decided to provide 90% of the project cost as Gol share. In case of Gujarat, Rs. 155.52 crore has been sanctioned as Gol share for de-centralized community-managed water sypply schemes out of which, Rs. 50.36 crore has been released in 2007-08, which also included funds for Panchmahal (138 villages) and Dahod (144 villages) districts.

Weather-proof clothes

† *532. SHRI SHREEGOPAL WAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

whether weather-proof clothes are being manufactured in the country;

if so, in which States;

whether kosha and silk are also being used in Chhattisgarh; and

the quantum of assistance Centre is providing to that State?.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHAN KERSINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) Yes. Sir. Multi-layer sportswear having ability to wick away perspiration quickly are manufactured in northern part of the country, especially in Ludhiana (Punjab). There are also few manufacturers in the decentralised sector producing raincoats, jackets (protection from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi